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Library Introduces New Service For Retrospective Conversion

To aid in converting manual catalogs into machine-readable form, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) of the Library of Congress has announced a new service, called Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion. With the development of the new service, CDS is able to make records from the MARC Distribution Service (MDS) data bases more readily available to a wider range of library customers who are engaged in retrospective conversion projects.

The Library of Congress has distributed machine-readable bibliographic records on magnetic tape through CDS since 1968. CDS has also provided customers with selective records from these data bases on a limited basis since 1979.

The Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion service provides a cost-effective source for Library of Congress MARC records as the first step in a conversion plan. It has access to more than 2.3 million bibliographic records distributed through the MARC Distribution Service in five different MARC formats: Books, Serials, Visual Materials, Maps, and Music. Records can be selected by specifying Library of Congress Card Numbers (LCCNs), International Standard Book Numbers (ISBNs), or International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSNs) of the records desired. These requests can be submitted to the Cataloging Distribution Service on nine-track magnetic tapes, 5¼-inch floppy disks, or in hard copy such as photocopies of shelflist cards. LCCNs may be submitted on 3- by 5-inch Select MARC Order Forms.

The records selected are supplied on nine-track tapes in USMARC format at either 1,600 or 6,200 characters per inch (cpi). The LCCNs of records not found are returned to the customer on tape and

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therefore can be submitted to other vendors to receive machine-readable cataloging records not available from the Library of Congress. In addition to the tapes, printed reports are provided of LCCNs for all records found and not found.

After a base fee of $300 per order, the charge per record selected for the Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion Service is: tape input—$.01 per record; floppy disk input—$.02 per record; Select MARC Order Form input—$.03 per record; other hard copy input—$.08 per record.

For further information and complete technical specifications, please contact the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541, or call (202) 287-6171.

Law Library Holds a Symposium on Libel Law and a Film Premiere

The Library of Congress will be the host for a panel discussion comparing American and British libel law and will screen the premiere of a film about the Law Library on the occasion of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, July 6. Both events are sponsored by the Law Library through the generosity of Mead Data Central, Inc. A similar presentation will be made at the Café Royale, London, England, on July 16, where sessions of the Bar Association will continue.

The symposium of eight distinguished panelists will compare British and American libel law. One primary difference in libel law between the countries is the burden of proof. In England the law presumes that defamatory words are false and places the burden of proof on the defendant to prove that a published statement is true. Whereas in the United States, defamatory words are presumed true with the burden being on the plaintiff to prove that a published statement is false. There is an additional impediment in the United States on a public figure to prove that the defendent knew the statement was true.

The symposium will be moderated by Arthur Miller, professor, Harvard Law School. The panelists include Floyd Abrams, partner, Cahill, Gordon & Reindel; Richard Allen, consultant; Steven Brill, editor and publisher, *American Lawyer;* Lyle Denniston, Supreme Court reporter, *Baltimore Sun;* Harold Evans, consultant to *U.S. News & World Report* and *Atlantic Monthly;* Fred Graham, law correspondent, CBS News; and Jonathan Lubell, partner, Cohn, Blickstein, Lurie, Ostrin, Lubell & Lubell.

Following the panel discussion, a 12-minute film presentation on the Law Library will be shown. The film portrays the essential role the Law Library plays in its work for Congress, providing research services in foreign, international, and comparative law. The film demonstrates new technologies which are currently available or are in the pilot stage in the Law Library such as optical disk storage; online searching of the Library's bibliographic data base, SCORPIO; and compact shelving. In the near future, records and briefs in the law Library will be available to the public on optical disk, thus preserving original documents, as well as providing greater storage capacity and accessibility.

Also shown in the film is the impressive diversity of the Law Library's 101 staff members who combined have expertise in 50 languages and in over 200 jurisdictions. Divided into five research areas, the Law Library includes the American-British, European, Far-Eastern, Hispanic, and Near Eastern and African Law Divisions.

In addition to the Congress, the Law Library's collection of 1.9 million volumes is also widely used by foreign embassies, international organizations, members of the bar, scholars, librarians, and the general public. In addition, the Law Library provides legal interpretations, background papers, bibliographic services, comparative studies, and translations to members of the executive branch, justices of the Supreme Court and other judges, and various government agencies.

The film will be made available to interested groups. For further information contact the Law Library, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Also in conjunction with the ABA meetings, an exhibition of miniature and small law books is planned. After being displayed at the Law Library from July 4 to 11 it will travel to the Middle Temple Library in London. It will return to the Library of Congress, for public viewing, between August 5 and October 3.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Examines the Role of Libraries in National Development

Report on the 50th General Conference and Council of IFLA Held in Nairobi, Kenya

"The Basis of Library and Information Services for National Development," was the theme for the 50th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), held in August 1984 in the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi, Kenya. The theme was chosen by the IFLA Professional Board to highlight the indispensability of library and information services in national development. Among the session topics were the promotion of the reading habit and adult education, manpower for library and information services, and library and information systems and services.

The following reports were submitted by Library of Congress staff who attended. Among the contributors were James C. Armstrong, Henriette D. Avram, Julianne Beall, David Carrington, F. Kurt Cylke, Sybille Jagusch, Mary S. Price, Lucia J. Rather, Ruth Thomas, and William J. Welsh.

Official Opening

On August 20, more than 850 delegates from 76 nations joined over 200 librarians from Kenya in the Centre's Plenary Hall as IFLA President Else Granheim of Norway opened the conference, calling upon Amadou Bousso of France, director of UNESCO's General Information Program, to address the audience.

Aerial view of central Nairobi, Kenya, looking southwest. The Kenyatta Conference Centre, where the IFLA meetings were held, is the conical-roofed building and cylindrical tower in the upper right-hand corner. Photo courtesy of the Embassy of Kenya.

Mr. Bousso began by conveying the best wishes of the Director General of UNESCO to all the delegates. Underscoring UNESCO's commitment to library development in the Third World, Mr. Bousso then described some of the goals and objectives of the General Information Program (GIP). Specifically he mentioned that in Africa the GIP would concentrate on the training of information users and undertake establishing schools offering academic preparation in the field of librarianship. Mr. Bousso pointed out that, in close cooperation with IFLA, UNESCO now assists Third World nations in planning and developing national library policy. Citing the Kenya Library Association as an organization that has done much to further the advancement of librarianship in Africa, Mr. Bousso concluded, that "libraries are sanctuaries of knowledge, transcending all cultures and peoples" and that UNESCO's General Information Program was unalterably committed to "meet quantitatively and qualitatively the informational needs of all."

Speaking next, Mrs. Granheim recalled that the invitation to convene the 1984 conference in Nairobi was first put forward by Kenya's national librarian in Copenhagen in 1979. She expressed confidence that the conference would provide a "fruitful exchange of experiences and ideas." Mrs. Granheim said it was extremely important that Third World nations develop public libraries into community information centers where everyone would have equal access to the information that would lead to the "development of both the local community in which they live and society as a whole." She observed that the ever greater numbers of young people requiring information and knowledge from outside sources would inevitably lead to increased demands on national information systems. Thus, she said, there must eventually be established "links between the national information systems of all nations."

Mrs. Granheim described the IFLA core programs

that have special relevance for emerging nations. Mentioning the program for the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World, she noted that, like other core programs, this one crosscuts all specialized interests in "presenting to the international information community a cohesive approach to a problem of global concern." Mrs. Granheim ended with an appeal for increased support for the IFLA Regional Development Fund, that sponsored a number of Africans, enabling them to attend and participate in the conference.

Kenneth S. N. Matiba, Minister for Culture and Social Services of Kenya, who spoke next, thanked the federation for selecting Kenya as the site for its first general conference held on African soil. He stated that his government viewed the development of library and information services in Kenya as a serious and worthy endeavor and assured conference delegates of its support for the success of the conference. Mr. Matiba then introduced the guest of honor, Mwai Kibaki, Vice President of the Republic of Kenya.

Mr. Kibaki said that the Kenyan government fully recognized the important role libraries and librarians play in encouraging and assisting national development. He mentioned particularly the need to promote literature for children and young people. He then described what he saw as the three major problems facing Kenya and other Third World nations with respect to the promotion of national and local library and information services.

First, the cost of producing reading materials is prohibitive, due to the constraints of national economies. Mr. Kibaki pointed out that Kenya, like many other African countries, is just beginning to develop a publishing industry and books and pamphlets are thus disproportionately expensive.

The second area of concern was the need to provide ways to record and preserve the nation's cultural heritage. Mr. Kibaki said Kenya must utilize the latest technological devices to gather and store this information, which is obtainable now only in oral traditions.

The third problem centered on the need to develop supplementary methods for disseminating information to rural population groups. He explained that reading materials are not normally loaned due to environmental considerations. Thus, there is a great need to develop alternative information delivery systems such as films, recordings, and video cassettes. Mr. Kibaki explained that he was deliberately drawing attention to these problems because "as the present generation, we are at a very critical moment in the history of this continent and we must play a role in making sure that the future generations are not deprived of what was known or what will come to be known." With that final observation he officially declared the conference open.

The ceremonies were concluded with Hans-Peter Geh of the Federal Republic of Germany, first vice president of IFLA, rising to express heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Mr. Kibaki and other members of the Kenyan government and the Kenya Library Association for the gracious hospitality accorded the delegates. He also praised the excellent planning by the Local Organising Committee.

The First Plenary Session

The First Plenary Session, held on August 20, began with a talk by Peter E. Kinyanjui, principal of the College of Adult and Distance Education, University of Nairobi. Mr. Kinyanjui spoke on "Promotion of Reading Habits and Adult Education in Kenya." Referring to adult education in its broadest definition as encompassing the newer concepts of continuing education and life-long learning, Mr. Kinyanjui cited four important developments in the area of adult education that have taken place recently in Kenya that will have far-reaching implications for the provision of library facilities and services.

The first is a rapid growth in adult literacy and adult education during the past six years, a trend recognized in 1983 when UNESCO presented Kenya with the International Reading Association Literacy Prize. A second development has been the establishment of the College of Adult and Distance Education within the University of Nairobi. Mr. Kinyanjui described distance teaching as an educational process in which a significant proportion of the teaching is conducted by someone removed in space and time from the learner, a process that permits students to study at home or at work, using centrally produced self-instructional materials with regular communication and feedback between students and teachers. The third, and most recent development, is a proposal to establish an external degree program at the University of Nairobi that will offer the university an opportunity to open some of its courses and facilities to a much wider public than is possible through full-time residential studies. The fourth development is the proposed district focus for rural development, a new approach to planning and implementation that calls for relevant information to be made available locally to a wide range of district-level workers and leaders in order to assist them in making decisions.

Citing these four developments, Mr. Kinyanjui urged librarians to consider the following actions: (1) strive to increase awareness of the library as a primary source of information and as an agency to which users may turn for help with their information needs; (2) teach and popularize skills that will enable

adult learners to become efficient finders and effective users of information in the library and the community; (3) assist adults in "learning to learn," a particularly important concept for newly literate adults who may be entering the world of books for the first time; and (4) provide leadership in the establishment of decentralized information resource centers to support the district focus for rural development. Mr. Kinyanjui also encouraged a greater understanding and closer working relationship between librarians and adult educators in the promotion of desirable learning habits among adults.

The second speaker was Theodore Ndiaye, director of the Bibliothèque de l'université de Dakar, Senegal, who addressed the topic "Libraries to Do What? or, the Basis of Library and Information Services for National Development." Mr. Ndiaye defined libraries as public institutions dedicated to collecting, circulating, and communicating information to those who need it, whether for business or pleasure. Based on this definition, he explored the universal mission of libraries as well as the more specific mission of libraries in Africa and the Third World. In Africa, where the principal problems are related to water, agriculture, soil erosion, health, handicrafts, small industries, and social or cultural questions, the library becomes one of the most fundamental and indispensable teaching tools. He noted that the mission here is to introduce the book in "prebook" situations and establish appropriate programs or projects in literate as well as illiterate regions. Mr. Ndiaye went on to describe the technologies that need to be adapted to the Third World and the training that is needed to realize the fulfillment of these missions. He explored the discrepancies that currently exist between the more advanced northern countries of Africa and the southern part of the continent which still has inadequate libraries, no national bibliographies, and poorly developed book and periodical trades. In conclusion, he urged support for greater cooperation between the two regions.

The Second Plenary Session

On August 24 the Second Plenary Session opened with a presentation entitled, "Reading in Africa, Some Obstacles," in which Henry Chakava, managing director of Heinemann Educational Books (E.A.) Ltd., identified the three main obstacles to the development of reading in Africa as language, illiteracy, and an underdeveloped readership. The linguistic complexity of Africa, with more than 1,200 languages in use, produces a publishing dilemma, he said. While English and French are the two most widely used languages of publication, they cannot be read by more than a quarter of the population in countries where they are used. The alternative of publishing extensive translations into African languages is impracticable and too expensive, he noted. However, some of the larger African languages with millions of speakers, such as Hausa, Yoruba, Amharic, Swahili, and others, are indeed languages of publication.

Illiteracy is still quite high in Africa—60.3 percent of the population in 1982, according to UNESCO. But much is being done in countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone, to reduce illiteracy. The economic hardships facing the continent are a real constraint on the more rapid reduction of this problem, Mr. Chakava added.

African readers face a number of obstacles that hinder the emergence of a strong reading culture, including the scarcity of books, the irrelevance of those that are available, inadequate reading education, and a difficult reading environment such as overcrowding and lack of electricity. The underdeveloped state of the African publishing industry is both a cause and result of the low level of readership, Mr. Chakava observed.

E. A. Ulzen, executive director of the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (AALAE), presented the second half of the session with a talk on "Promotion of the Reading Habit and Adult Literacy." He emphasized the role of the International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) and its African arm, the AALAE, which was formed in February 1984. On a global scale, he said, the estimated number of illiterate persons has risen from 760 million in 1970 to 824 million in 1980, and is projected to reach 882 million by 1990. Of the 36 countries in the world with the highest rates of illiteracy, 16 are in Africa, chiefly West Africa. The use of instruction in the mother tongue was basic for overcoming illiteracy. It was important that post-literacy work, such as the distribution of printed matter to new literates, be facilitated. In conclusion, he invited IFLA and its member organizations to cooperate in the efforts of the ICAE to overcome illiteracy.

Professional Board Open Forum

Paul Kaegbein, chair of the Professional Board, gave a brief introduction at the board's open forum on August 19. The board coordinates the work of the various sections, divisions, and roundtables of IFLA, with an eye toward making effective use of resources and achieving a balance among IFLA activities, he said.

Raphael Ndiaye, chair of the Africa Section of the Division for Regional Activities, spoke about what IFLA offers to the library world in Africa. By 1983

there were a hundred African members in the Africa Section and 22 non-African members. Africans have benefited from participation in IFLA's pre-conference seminars where North and South exchange ideas about topics of particular interest to developing nations. The Africa Section fosters projects to search for innovative solutions to problems of African libraries. Many of the projects are funded by the Canadian International Development Agency. Among them are projects to provide teaching materials for blind children in Sierra Leone, to study the libraries and information systems of nine southern African countries, and to repackage books in audiovisual format for non-literate persons in Senegal. IFLA has played an active role in organizing special meetings in Africa. The Africa Section has established a clearinghouse of IFLA publications in Dakar and publishes *Africa News.* Mr. Kaegbein pointed out that each IFLA committee may have up to five corresponding members, to enable participation of persons who cannot regularly attend IFLA conferences, and urged committees to seek African members.

I. Kigongo-Bukenya of Uganda spoke about what African librarians expect from IFLA, commenting that at first they expect everything. It is necessary to consider that many African countries are in the early stages of library development, that there is a lack of qualified personnel, that governments do not sympathize with or fund libraries, and that illiteracy is widespread—and thus, African countries must often depart from what the First World knows as library services. IFLA's publication program helps, yet many IFLA publications never reach African nations, and they are not written in language that non-librarian government officials can understand. Africans want IFLA to hold more conferences in Africa. Some IFLA projects are unrealistic for Africans, as well.

In the discussion period, Mr. Kaegbein said that Africans should prepare structured project proposals for IFLA. E. J. Josey of the United States spoke about the pre-conference seminar sponsored jointly by the American Library Association and the Kenya Library Association at which American and Kenyan colleagues explored problems in depth. Jafred Musisi of Kenya appealed to African librarians to write more papers describing the African situation. Joseph Soosai of Malaysia said that IFLA is a catalyst for projects, not a funding agency. Mr. Soosai also urged Third World members to unite in supporting one to two candidates in the coming election for IFLA's Executive Board. Ian Willison of the United Kingdom urged librarians to cooperate with other organizations in addition to IFLA, such as the International Reading Association and associations of publishers and archivists.

Open Forum on Universal Availability of Publications

An open forum on the Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) Programme was held on August 24. Willem R. Koops, chair of the UAP Advisory Committee, said UAP is concerned with making publications available free of charge to all users wherever they may be and for whatever purpose. This objective cannot be achieved centrally; it is the responsibility of countries to make their own publications available worldwide and to make the publications of other countries available to their own citizens. Support for the UAP Programme comes from the British Lending Library, UNESCO, and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Maurice Line, director of the IFLA International Programme for UAP, said that UAP arose because of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC); there is no point in improved bibliographic control if the publications are not available. Mr. Line and his assistant, Stephen Vickers, both of the British Lending Library, work to publicize the objectives and needs of UAP through the *UAP Newsletter,* articles in professional journals, and seminars on UAP. The program fosters research such as a study of the impact of new technology on the availability of publications. The program has published *Guidelines for National Planning for the Availability of Publications* as a basic handbook for countries to use in developing their own national programs. Availability must begin in local libraries, but pressure groups are needed to push for national programs, according to Mr. Line.

In the discussion period, a librarian from Juba, Sudan, said that UAP is irrevelevant to developing countries. In Juba, it is virtually impossible to buy any journals or books; there are virtually no publishers or bookshops; the Sudanese national plan is an intellectual dream; legal deposit is unenforceable; and the southern Sudanese cannot read Arabic, the Sudanese national language. She did, however, congratulate the Nordic countries for supplying publications to developing countries. Mr. Line responded that the situation of unavailability in Sudan demonstrated the need for UAP, that there is the need to build from the roots up, not from the top down, and that he was indeed talking about building from the roots up.

A UNESCO spokesman said that UNESCO has tried for a long time to assist libraries, but it has found that simply furnishing publications does not solve problems. International assistance cannot go on forever. When the money stops, subscriptions are canceled.

A Kenyan librarian said that there are problems in getting scientific and technical materials in Africa and asked whether there is any chance of changing copy-

right laws to allow more photocopying. Mr. Line said that copyright laws differ from country to country, and that the wrong kind of laws are a barrier to UAP. A U.S. librarian asked about the role of UAP in pushing for better laws. Mr. Line said that although the program has identified copyright problems, it has not pursued them too far because it needs publishers and booksellers on its side.

Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC: Open Forum

The joint open forum for the International Programme for Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and the International MARC Programme (IMP), held on August 24, was chaired by Marcelle Beaudicuez, UBC Advisory Committee, and Hope Clement, International MARC Network Advisory Committee. The UBC Programme report was given by Barbara Jover, programme officer.

Recent publications by UBC include the *Proceedings of the International CIP Meeting, Ottawa, 1982,* the *UNIMARC Handbook* compiled by Alan Hopkinson with the assistance of Sally McCallum and Stephen Davis of the Library of Congress, and three issues of *International Cataloguing. Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* will be published in 1985. In support of the five-year review of four International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) texts for monographs, serials, non-book materials, and cartographic materials, the UBC Programme distributed the draft texts for comment and translated and collated into one compendium the comments received from over 60 organizations. The five-year review of the ISBD for printed music has begun. The office of the UBC in the British Library is funded through 1985. UBC will continue to support work on the ISBDs and publish *International Cataloguing.*

Ms. Clement said that the work of the International MARC Programme is closely allied to the work of UBC and that the two programs work closely together. The two projects of the MARC Programme are located at the Deutsche Bibliothek (IMP-DB) and at the British Library (IMP-BL). Dieter Wolf of the Deutsche Bibliothek said that the most important duties of the IMP-DB are: (1) to edit, print, and distribute the *International Guide to MARC Databases and Services;* (2) to test the UNIMARC format by converting MAB 1 (Maschinelles Austauschformat für Bibliotheken) tapes of the Deutsche Bibliothek to UNIMARC with the guidance of the *UNIMARC Handbook;* (3) to collaborate in studies to examine the most effective methods for international transfer of bibliographic data; and (4) to edit an *IMP Newsletter* to carry information about UNIMARC and the MARC network. The first edition of the *Guide* (1983) is limited to existing and planned magnetic tape services offered through national bibliographic centers. The second edition, to be published in 1985, will update the first and also include online services and non-commercial international and supra-regional bibliographic institutions.

Peter Lewis described the international MARC project located at the British Library. Its work, like that of the IMP-DB, largely originated with the International MARC Network Committee, which was set up in 1975 to foster closer connections among national libraries and develop binding standards for international exchange formats. The IMP-BL developed the *UNIMARC Handbook* to provide guidance in using the UNIMARC format, because the second edition of the UNIMARC format (1980) left interpretation open. The IMP-BL is charged with the maintenance, development, and revision of the UNIMARC format. It is working on a third edition of the format to incorporate changes that have occurred in the revised ISBDs and to fill gaps that have been discovered. The section on character sets, for example, needs updating. At the same time a UNIMARC authorities format is being developed. UNIMARC is intended to improve availability of usable MARC for national libraries. The growing traffic in MARC records encourages compatibility of MARC formats and cataloging codes.

Universal Bibliographic Control Advisory Committee

The Universal Bibliographic Control Advisory Committee met on August 20. Barbara Jover reviewed the work of the International Office for UBC during the past year. Among its accomplishments were the publication of the new *UNIMARC Manual* and the *Report* of the CIP meeting held in Montreal in 1982, the receipt and circulation of the reports prepared by the CIP subcommittees, and the collation of the comments received during the ISBD review process.

The committee reviewed the new proposed Medium Term Programme for 1986-91. As the office serves as the secretariat for all work on the UBC program, the new terms will be stated generally reflecting the fact that initiatives for individual projects will come from the sections involved.

Programme Management Committee's Open Forum on Other Core Programs

At an open forum on August 24, Adam Wysocki, chair of the Programme Management Committee,

troduced three new core programs and asked for input from the floor. The first, a program for transborder data flow, will promote the electronic transfer of publicly available data across national borders for storage and processing. The program is concerned with policy issues (such as national data processing policies and privacy laws), economic issues (like costs of establishing, maintaining, and using databases), and technological issues (for example standards for hardware and software). This program could raise awareness of problems, formulate policies and guidelines, and cooperate with other organizations in solving problems.

The second, a program for preservation and conservation, will promote long-term conservation of domestic publications at the national level and development of methods of preservation using modern technology. This program could stimulate research; increase awareness of the need for preservation; provide training; publish teaching materials; propose and promote international standards; and promote acid-free paper and durable bindings through cooperating with publishers, paper manufacturers, and national agencies. Librarians from Zambia and Kenya pointed out that international standards for preservation must be appropriate for tropical and humid climates as well as temperate zones, since damage to books is caused by factors that are not the same everywhere.

Third, the program for advancement of librarianship in the Third World is expected to encourage greater Third World participation in IFLA, strengthen national library associations, stimulate regional cooperation, and foster training for Third World librarians.

Finance for these programs would come from outside IFLA. Start-up funding of $100,000 for the first two programs has been obtained from the Council on Library Resources, but funding has not yet been obtained for the third program. A librarian from Swaziland expressed concern that the program for the Third World—the most important in his opinion—was not yet funded. Mr. Wysocki answered that when the proposal had been converted to concrete form he hoped it would obtain funding. Margreet Wijnstroom, secretary general of IFLA, pointed out that funding agencies have their own areas of interest, and that for Third World projects, IFLA should approach bodies different from the ones that funded the first two programs.

Closing Session

IFLA president Else Granheim convened the closing session on August 24 with a moment of silence, in special remembrance of Sam I. A. Kotei of Ghana, a librarian well known in international library circles, who died January 1984. At the time of his death, Professor Kotei was head of the Department of Library and Information Studies, University of Botswana.

Margreet Wijnstroom, secretary general of IFLA, presented a gift of $6,500 on behalf of librarians from the Netherlands, to the Kenya Minister of Culture and Social Services, Kenneth S. N. Matiba, to be used for school libraries in Kenya.

Paul Kaegbein, chair of the Professional Board, reported on the conference resolutions by IFLA's professional groups. The major focus of the resolutions was the concern for the further advancement of libraries in developing countries. All resolutions were to be submitted to the Professional Board for consideration before being returned to the relevant sections and divisions.

B. Y. Boadi, lecturer, Department of Library Science, Bayero University, Lagos, Nigeria, reported on the preconference seminar on training of librarians at the grassroots level. He told the conference participants of two important questions that had come out of the seminar: "Do we really know the communities we are supposed to be serving?" and "Do we know the best ways to serve?"

Paul Nauta, director of the Frederik Muller Akademie, Amsterdam, announced that two librarians, one from Tunisia and the other from Sri Lanka, had been awarded the Martinus Nijhoff Study Grants for 1984. Applications for these grants had been invited mainly from teachers of library science in developing counties who were not over 40 years of age. The 1984 grants cover the costs for two one-month intensive courses of study, one on medical documentation, and one on computer applications in different types of libraries.

A formal invitation and welcome for IFLA 1985 was extended by Robert Wedgeworth, executive director of the American Library Association and cochairman for the U.S. Organising Committee for IFLA 1985. The 51st IFLA Council and General Conference will be held in Chicago, Illinois, August 18–24, 1985. The theme of the conference is "Libraries and the Universal Availability of Information." A brief videotape was shown, giving a fast-paced presentation of scenes of Chicago, with musical accompaniment of Frank Sinatra singing, "Chicago, It's a Wonderful Town."

The invitation for the 1986 IFLA Council and General Conference, to be held in Tokyo, Japan, was given by Tokutaro Takahashi, chair of the Board of Directors, Japan Library Association. The theme of that meeting will be "New Horizons in Librarianship."

Jafred Musisi, chair of the Organising Committee for the 1984 IFLA Conference, gave a brief report on some of the pleasures and problems of organizing the Nairobi conference, the first IFLA conference to be held in Africa.

Mrs. Granheim gave special recognition to Sir Harry Hookway, the chief executive of the British Library Board, who retired in August, for his great support of IFLA activities. Sir Harry was awarded the IFLA medal for his involvement in IFLA work between 1938 and 1984. Mrs. Granheim thanked the Kenya Organising Committee for its efforts in planning and organizing the 1984 meeting. She said the press coverage by the Nairobi news media was unsurpassed by earlier IFLA conferences. Mr. Musisi, chair of the Kenya Organising Committee, received the IFLA gold medal for service on behalf of the committee.

Conference of Directors of National Libraries

The 11th meeting of the directors was held August 22, at the Kenya National Library Services in Nairobi. Sir Harry Hookway of the British Library, chairman of the conference, presided, and Ross Bourne of the British Library served as rapporteur. Representatives from 25 countries and from IFLA/PMC and UNESCO were in attendance; apologies were received from those countries unable to send representatives.

Charles C. Murgor, chair, Kenya National Library Service Board, welcomed participants, described Kenya's library services, and requested assistance in furthering their work and in expanding library services into rural areas.

The chair announced that the survey of national library practices regarding commercial reproduction of rare and precious items had been completed by Malachi Beit-Arie of the Jewish National and University Library, Israel, and will be sent with the minutes of the Nairobi meeting to the membership.

Adam Wysocki, chair of IFLA's Programme Management Committee, was present to discuss IFLA's three new core programs—preservation, transborder data flow, and advancement of librarianship in the Third World (see above).

Hope Clement of the National Library of Canada, chair of the International MARC Network Committee, discussed the committee's work during the past year and their report which contains seven recommendations. In response to the recommendation that national bibliographic and other intergovernmental and international agencies, which are offering or intend to offer MARC record services, plan on making their records available in the UNIMARC format for distribution from 1986, a number of national libraries said they would, including those of Australia, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and the United States. The recommendation that national libraries provide contributions to IFLA for allocation by the Programme Management Committee (PMC) for the support of ongoing International MARC Programmes brought general agreement that national libraries had a major part to play as far as funding is concerned. A listing of allocations by the PMC will be made available at the next meeting. In lieu of the committee's proposed draft agreement for national bibliographic agencies to use in supplying MARC records, it was the consensus of the Conference on Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) that model clauses should be developed. For the committee's recommendation that it become the International MARC Network Advisory Committee, acting in a dual role as a committee of the CDNL and also as advisory committee to the IFLA International MARC Network Programmes, the chair suggested the committee examine the revised terms of reference and report on this at the next meeting of CDNL.

Discussion of the earlier invitation of the Austrian National Library to host a conference on preservation policy and practice led to the establishment of a steering group of representatives nominated from Austria, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica, Malaysia, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., and the United States, who will plan the program, primarily by correspondence, for a conference in Vienna in 1986.

The chair announced that the British Library is willing to continue publication of *Library Conservation News*, and this was favorably received by the participants.

At the 1983 CDNL meeting, a working group on Common Standards for Data Transfer was established, with representatives of the British Library, the Biblioteka Narodowa, the Deutsche Bibliothek, the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Canada, to examine the problems of the impact of new technology on national libraries and the existence of differing and incompatible communications standards in the areas of message content and format, software and hardware, and optical disks. The working group's report was distributed with the agenda, and Joseph W. Price of the Library of Congress was present for the discussion and summarized the recommendations. The report was largely the work of British Library staff and was based on a UNESCO study, *Compatibility Issues Affecting Information Systems and Services*, by S. Wilfrid Lancaster and Linda C. Smith, published in September 1983. Mr. Price suggested that time be set aside during the 1985 meeting for demonstrations on particular applications of new technologies. The report was commended. The chair suggested it be examined by the International MARC Network Committee for those aspects concerning MARC. The working group will be maintained during this process.

With the agenda, copies of the draft UNESCO/IFLA publication, "Guidelines for National Libraries," by K. W. Humphreys, were distributed. Mr. Courrier of UNESCO explained that UNESCO feels these guidelines are of more concern to developing countries and that it has some difficulties with the document, but is seeking the views of CDNL on whether to include policy statements or have the document serve as a practical guide. Discussion suggested the document is a survey of practice rather than guidelines, that it may be more useful to developing countries and those setting up their own national libraries for the first time than to long-established libraries, and that it has limitations and is out of date. Comments on the documents should be submitted to Mr. Bourne, who will assemble them and send them to UNESCO. The chair suggested the inclusion of models and an introduction, to emphasize they are guidelines rather than policy.

William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, invited the CDNL to hold its next meeting at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., before the IFLA meeting in Chicago. (Dates selected are the afternoon of August 15 through 16.) The agenda will include presentations and demonstrations of new technologies being used at the Library of Congress, including mass deacidification and optical disk technologies for preservation; discussion of plans for the conference on preservation in 1986 in Vienna; a presentation by the Council on Library Resources of its preservation program initiatives; consideration of the relationship between CDNL and the IFLA Section of National Libraries; plans for the 1986 meeting in Tokyo, Japan; and other matters. No additional meeting of the CDNL is scheduled to take place during the IFLA meeting in Chicago.

Sir Harry Hookway announced that due to his retirement on August 31 as chief executive of the British Library this was his last meeting. The CDNL members thanked him for his dedicated work. Sir Harry said he had consulted the CDNL steering committee regarding his successor, and proposed that Mr. Welsh be nominated as the new chairman. This was accepted by acclamation.

Division of General Research Libraries

Section of National Libraries

The section's open meetings, held on August 21, were chaired by section secretary Bendik Rugaas, Universitetsbiblioteket i Oslo, Norway. N. S. Kartashov, Lenin State Library, Moscow, U.S.S.R., gave a paper on "The National Library Role in Reading Promotion" which created an interesting discussion. The medium-term program for the section was discussed, and was later transmitted to the IFLA Secretariat.

The section's Standing Committee met on August 19 and 23. Dr. Kartashov's progress report on the project "Examination of National Library Legislation" was distributed. It was reported that the pilot questionnaire on publishing by national libraries is still under way; Jane Carr is assisting Stephen Green of the British Library, in this project, the final results of which will be presented at an open meeting in Chicago in 1985. It was unanimously agreed that steps should be taken to bring the work of the section and the Conference of Directors of National Libraries closer and to strengthen the section within IFLA. The chairs of the section and of CDNL plan to be in communication to ensure that their programs for 1985 are coordinated. The open meetings of the section in Chicago will include reports on two projects—library legislation and publishing by national libraries—and Mr. Welsh and Dr. Kartashov will provide papers dealing with national libraries in transition. Two sections, one on interlending and document delivery and the other on classification and subject cataloguing, have approached the section regarding joint meetings, and it was agreed to cooperate.

The section was invited to participate in the open division meeting in Chicago, and Mr. Rugaas will present a paper dealing with the relationship between national and university libraries.

Division of Special Libraries

Section of Geography and Map Libraries

During the conference week, the IFLA Section of Geography and Map Libraries convened two professional paper sessions, two meetings of the Standing Committee, and one *ad hoc* meeting concerning the section's membership drive. In addition, members, guests, and accompanying persons participated in a specially arranged half-day tour.

The Standing Committee met twice during the conference. On August 19 the committee discussed progress reports prepared by the chairs of the various section working groups, assessed the section's current financial position, and reviewed the most recent developments concerning the map curatorial workshop proposed for the Philippines in 1986. At the meeting on August 23, members debated and approved the 1986–1991 Medium-Term Programme; agreed to form a new working group to investigate the impact of cartographic information in micro and digital form on map library collection, service, and storage policies; reviewed the status of the section's membership drive; and discussed budget requirements for the 1986 fiscal year. As a final act of business, the committee adopted "Toward

STAFF NEWS

LCPA Continuing Education Fund Invites Applications for Special Grant

The Library of Congress Professional Association is again inviting applications for Continuing Education Fund (CEF) grants. The fund, established by LCPA in 1983, awards grants each year to assist Library staff members in continuing their professional development. This year, the size of the fund has been increased substantially through a generous donation from the Library of Congress Philatelic Club.

In accordance with the fund's charter, preference will be given to applicants seeking support for course work, seminars, and other educational experiences beyond the master's degree in the areas of library and information science, information management, information technology, and library management. Those undertaking advanced work in other fields of importance to the Library are also encouraged to apply, as the CEF Board of Trustees has broad discretion in making awards. Last year, grants were awarded to two staff members for course work in editorial photography and computer programming.

The 1985 application deadline is August 1. The grants will be awarded August 15. Under the terms of the CEF charter, applicants will need to apply first to the Library for available educational funds. It is therefore suggested that appropriate requests for Library training funds be made well before the August 1 deadline for the LCPA CEF application. To be eligible, applicants must also either be, or become, LCPA members.

Members of the 1985 CEF Board of Trustees are Stephen Davis, chair; Gabe Horchler, ex officio as LCPA treasurer; Charles Stanhope; and Mary Wolfskill. Application forms will be distributed in June. For further information, contact Stephen Davis in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (LM 327), ext. 76237.

FEGLI Open Enrollment

The Office of Personnel Management is reducing the rates for basic insurance coverage under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program (FEGLI). For this reason, between June 1 and the close of business on July 1, eligible staff members are being given an opportunity to submit a new life insurance election. The booklet, *FEGLI 85* (FE 74-A), has been distributed and should be consulted for detailed information. Special Announcement No. 85-11 also contains specific information regarding eligibility, effective dates of coverage, and locations where election forms may be obtained.

Only those staff members who wish to change their participation status or their levels of coverage will have to complete a Standard Form 2817, Life Insurance Election. Previous waivers or declinations of coverage will not be canceled unless the staff member submits a new election.

A four-minute videotape which offers basic information about the FEGLI 85 Open Enrollment will be on continuous display in the corridor leading to the main entrance of the cafeteria on the sixth floor of the Madison Building.

Questions concerning the FEGLI Open Enrollment should be directed to the Personnel Operations Office, ext. 75630.

Staff members passing through the lobby area of the Madison Building cafeteria on the sixth floor are gaining a new "insight" into the workings of the Library of Congress. Initiated by the Information Office, a video pylon has been installed to screen short news features on the Library and staff from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Video clips of news featuring the Library from both network and local coverage are shown, as well as short productions produced by the Library itself. Current selections include short features on reference librarian Karen Belanger, Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh, and the Library of Congress Special Police Force. A new selection will premiere July 1.

Online Users Group Discusses Locating Library Materials Using LOCIS

The April 24 program sponsored by the Library of Congress Online Users Group focused on the location of materials by means of the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS). Charles Fenly, head of the Preliminary Cataloging Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division; Joe Wright, Automation Planning and Liaison Office; and Linda Bartley, CONSER (Conversion of Serials Project) Operations Coordinator, Serial Record Division, each spoke on different aspects of the subject.

According to the speakers, there is currently no single method for recording internal Library of Congress locations for materials covered by the Library's various online bibliographic data bases. In the majority of cases, however, it is possible to determine whether an item is held by the Library and, if so, where at least one copy of the item can be found.

The file presenting the greatest challenge in this respect is probably the Automated Process Information File (APIF). APIF includes a number of different types of records, including those for materials currently on order or requested by the Exchange and Gift Division, and therefore not yet available for use. These order and exchange records are identifiable by special texts in the call number (CAL) field.

Records for books in the process of being cataloged, also found in APIF, generally lack call numbers but may carry special codes in the ATT (Attention) field indicating the cataloger or cataloging unit processing the book. APIF also includes brief records created as part of the Library's preassigned card number program. These records show the projected date of publication in the call number (CAL) field in a year-month numerical format (e.g., 8508), followed by: BOOK NOT YET IN LC. Books given pre-assigned card numbers are not always added to the collection, however.

The PPD (Projected Publication Date) field is used for showing the expected date of publication for cataloging-in-publication (CIP) records, which are carried in the Books File. CIP records are nearly complete catalog records, lacking only the physical description area and a few other elements. They do include a complete call number, but a message at the top of the screen indicates that the item is NOT YET IN LC.

Minimal-level cataloging records for books, which are separately shelved in the stacks, have a location number in the CAL field beginning with the letters MLC. A fourth letter of this prefix indicates the size of the book, and a fifth letter may indicate that the item is housed in a special custodial division rather than in the general MLC stacks.

Full records for items not in the Library are also found in LOCIS, often as a result of cooperative cataloging projects in which the Library participates. Such records should always have the message NOT IN LC COLLECTION at the top of the full record screen. However, in serial records created as part of the CONSER Project, this message may be misleading, as the serial may actually be present in the Library. Staff members should call the Serial Record Division, ext. 75305, to determine whether the title is in the Library and the extent of the Library's holdings.

In the near future, a new Serials Location File (SERLOC) will be brought up on LOCIS. This file will contain brief records covering all serials currently received by the Library. These records will be loaded into the automated serials control system under development to serve as skeletal check-in records, ready for full conversion of holdings, routing, and other copy-specific data.

LCPA Special Interest Groups Plan July Meetings

The Special Interest Groups (SIGs) of the Library of Congress Professional Association have planned the following meetings for July. All meetings are strictly held to one-half hour, from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m., with the exception of the Foreign Area Studies SIG which meets from 11:30 a.m. to 12 noon, so that staff members may attend them on their lunch periods. The meetings are informal, and eating lunch during them is encouraged.

On Tuesday, July 2, the Special Interest Group on Library Science will meet in LM 642 (Processing Services large conference room) to hear Assistant Librarian for Processing Services Henriette D. Avram discuss the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

On Tuesday, July 9, the Special Interest Group on Foreign Area Studies will meet in LM 642 (Processing Services large conference room) from 11:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Allan Thrasher, reference librarian in the Southern Asian Section of the Asian Division, will discuss "The Western Discovery of India."

On Tuesday, July 16, the Special Interest Group on the Special Collections in the Library of Congress will meet in LM 642 (Processing Services large conference room). Chris Mathias of the Binding Office will describe the comic book collection in the Library of Congress.

The Special Interest Groups on Ethnic Studies, American Studies, History of the Library of Congress, and for Managers will not meet in July.

Pauline Turley Receives 25-Year Pin

Pauline Turley was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on May 9 by Assistant Librarian for Processing Services Henriette D. Avram. Also attending the ceremony were Mary Sauer Price, Director for Bibliographic Products and Services; Gerald R. Lowell, chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service; John Pizzo, assistant chief of the Cataloging Distribution Service; Ernest C. Hedges, head of the Card Distribution Section; and William F. Ford, supervisor of the Card Control Unit.

Ms. Turley began her government career with the District of Columbia Public School System where she served from 1959 through 1967. In January 1968, she reported to the Arranging Unit of the Orders Section of the Card Division to begin her career with the Library of Congress.

Mary Sauer Price and Gerald R. Lowell observe as Pauline Turley receives congratulations from Henriette D. Avram.

In May 1969, Ms. Turley transferred to the Stock Unit. Later that same year, she was promoted to senior stock clerk. She remained in the Stock Unit until October 1980 when she transferred to the Card Control Unit, where she is currently assigned.

Ms. Turley has served on several details both within the Cataloging Distribution Service and in other divisions and has been praised for her services. She very recently received a quality increase for excellence in performing her duties.

For nine years, Ms. Turley served very actively as a keyworker for the Library of Congress Welfare and Recreation Association. She is also active in her church and community affairs.

Bill West Is Awarded 25-Year Pin

Bill West, audio book production specialist at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), received a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on April 16 from NLS/BPH Director Frank Kurt Cylke.

A native of Plymouth, N.C., Mr. West first became interested in audio communication through conversations with his brother who managed a local radio station. In the early 1960s, Mr. West continued his experience in audio arts in the U.S. Army where he provided field courses in the Nike missile program, instructed in the GED (General Equivalency Diploma) program, and volunteered time in the Armed Forces Network.

Bill West (right) receives his 25-year pin from Frank Kurt Cylke.

Having lost his sight in a military accident in 1961, Mr. West returned to Plymouth, N.C., for a short time before coming to Washington, D.C., to attend the Grantham School of Communications to take courses leading to FCC (Federal Communications Commission) qualification for a 1st-class broadcaster's license.

In 1963, Mr. West was appointed by the Library of Congress to review the volunteer tape production program that had recently begun to increase the number of books available to blind and physically handicapped persons.

For the past 22 years, Mr. West has improved the quality of volunteer recording. He has held workshops at volunteer agencies throughout the country, evaluated equipment being used, worked with equipment manufacturers to seek improvements in design, and worked

with program administrators to make volunteer programs more effective. Mr. West is chair of the taping committee of the National Braille Association, chair of a task group of the American Society for Testing and Materials that writes standards for field testing acoustical structures, and is on the board of directors of Scouting for the Handicapped.

Mr. West has developed standards for volunteer recording to ensure that books and magazines of technical quality are produced. He has also worked to develop equipment and volunteer program management to enable groups to meet those standards. As a result, programs have evolved to professional production standards involving recording studios, state-of-the-art equipment, and teams of narrators, monitors, and reviewers.

Mr. West lives in Wheaton, Md., with his wife Peggy, an academic advisor at American University; his son Scott, a freshman in college; and his daughter Marcella, a freshman in high school.

Upcoming Program

A new six-session series for bereaved persons, "Coping with Grief," is being sponsored by the Health Services Office and begins on July 2. For more information, staff members should contact Mary McCarrick, ext. 78035.

Library Observes Independence Day

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Library will observe Thursday, July 4, as a holiday. All offices and reading rooms will be closed that day.

The exhibition halls in the Thomas Jefferson and James Madison Buildings will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Thursday, July 4.

Birth Announcements

Kathryn Reichel and John C. Overton are the parents of a daughter, Taylor St. John, born April 1. Mrs. Overton is the assistant head of the Bill Digest Section in the American Law Division.

John and Carole Sullivan are the parents of a daughter, Kathleen Connaught, born May 22 in the Columbia Hospital. Mr. Sullivan is a public affairs specialist in the Information Office, and Mrs. Sullivan is producing director for Programs for Children and Youth at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Pamela Joop, payroll clerk, GS-4, FMO, 50016; Janice Moore, research analyst GS-5, FRD, 40514; LeRoy Sullivan, telephone mechanic, WG-10, CS, 50009; Sheila Thompson, clerk, GS-5, CDS, 50070; Cheryl Weber, editorial clerk, GS-5, CRS E, 50108.

Temporary Appointments: Daniel Abramson, clerk, GS-4, CRS ARS, NP; April Boniface, laborer, WG-3, M/B/RS, NP; Diane Conradi, library technician, GS-4, CRS L, NP; Jennifer Gong, social science analyst, GS-7, CRS EPW, NP; Todd Laedtke, library aid, GS-4, CRS SPR, NP; Brian Norris, mail clerk, GS-2, CS, NP; Claudia Saldi, library aid, GS-3, E&G, NP; Karen Schwartz, social science analyst, GS-5, CRS G, NP; Audrey Tsai, library aid, GS-3, E&G, NP; Johnel Tyler, mail clerk, GS-3, Cop Acq & Proc, NP.

Reappointments: Stephanie Barksdale, library aid, GS-2, Col Mgmt, NP; Andrea Edie, library technician, GS-5, Loan, NP; Mary Murray, computer programmer, GS-9, ASO, 50076; Charles Trew, library technician, GS-4, CRS ARS, NP; Jerome Turtola, data transcriber, GS-4, CRS ARS, NP; Brian Wolfe, library aid, GS-3, SMCD, NP.

Promotions: Barbara Biebrich, to supervisory librarian, GS-13, Subj Cat, 50190; Tina Boland, to supervisory library technician, GS-7, Col Mgmt, 50166; Donna Edwards, CRS ARS, to clerk/typist, GS-3, Cop Acq & Proc, C104E; Cornelia Jones, Ser Rec, to supervisory library technician, GS-7, Col Mgmt, 50166; Keith Jones, Loan, to supervisory library technician, GS-7, Col Mgmt, 50166; Otto Meis, LL, to supervisory library technician, GS-7, Col Mgmt, 50166; Debra Miller, Ser, to library technician, GS-5, Col Mgmt, 50152; Thomas Wischer, to library technician, GS-5, Col Mgmt, 50152.

Transfers: Peggy Coates, G&M, to library technician, GS-4, Bind, NP; Clarence Cohen, Photodup, to computer specialist, GS-9, CDS, 50200; Paul Gray, P&S, to inventory management specialist, GS-7, Preserv, 60091.

Resignations: Marjorie Copson, Cop Info & Ref; Karen Eisinger, LERO; Jacqueline Hairston, E&G; Dorothy Hirsch, Subj Cat; Carol Keys, NLS/BPH; Veltina Lane, ALM.

Staff Carpool Locator

Tatiana P. Zelensky of the Science and Technology Division, ext. 71184, is seeking a driver/rider for a carpool coming from North Arlington, Va., along Lee Highway (close to Rosslyn and Rt. 50). Current members are on a flexitime schedule, arriving at approximately 7 a.m.

Improving the Availability of Geographic and Cartographic Information" as the theme for the section's professional program for the 1985 meetings in Chicago.

At the section's professional paper sessions held August 21 in the Kenya National Archives, four invited speakers expanded on the program theme "Geography and Map Library Information Systems and Services," with particular reference to the needs of Third World nations. The seminar, moderated by Hugo Stibbe, Public Archives of Canada, opened with Gary North reading "A Survey of Philippine Map Collection and Map Development," a paper prepared by Rosalina M. de Vera, chief librarian of the National Economic and Development Authority–United Nations Development Programme/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (NEDA-UNDP/IBRD) Regional Planning Project located in Manila, the Philippines. Mrs. de Vera began her paper with a brief survey of the history of map-collection activities in the Philippines. This was followed by an analysis of her own survey of some 60 Philippine libraries in 1983. Although the survey revealed that the absolute number of map collections had declined during the past decade, the paper pointed out that this reduction was more apparent than real, due to extensive governmental reorganization. The survey did show that the largest collections of cartographic materials were maintained in six ministries of the national government, led by the Ministry of Defense with a total of almost one million items.

Moving to a discussion of Philippine mapping activities, Mrs. de Vera noted that the national topographic series is the source most commonly used by planning agencies to plot thematic data. At one point there were at least 28 agencies in nine separate executive departments involved in the design and production of maps. Several important measures have been taken to reduce this fragmentation and integrate the use of cartographic resource data. Two such actions resulted in the creation of the Committee on Coordination and Standardization of Surveying and Mapping and the Inventory of Natural Resources Project (INRP). Then, in 1978, the Philippine government established the National Cartography Authority. This latter agency formulates, implements, and monitors all work in aerial photography, cartography, and remote sensing. Most recently the National Land Use Committee was formed to coordinate government research on natural resources and has already produced thematic maps on agricultural land use, soils, land classification, and forestry. Mrs. de Vera concluded her paper by asserting that the Philippine mapping effort could be significantly improved by pooling existing resources, establishing a national map depository system, and encouraging greater use of cartographic materials in national and local libraries and archives.

Using color slides and overhead projections, guest speaker Allan Falconer gave a presentation on the objectives, projects, and achievements of the Regional Remote Sensing Facility, a division of the Regional Center for Services in Surveying and Mapping, both of which are headquartered in Nairobi. Dr. Falconer explained that the primary function of the facility is to support and assist users of remote-sensing data. The facility accomplishes this by conducting training programs, providing user services, and developing special projects. The greatest emphasis by far is placed on training. To date, the facility has provided instruction to more than 600 students drawn from some 20 East African nations. Short courses are offered in hydrology, forestry and range resources, cartography, agriculture, geology, and regional planning.

As for user services, Dr. Falconer stated that the facility maintained a browse file of imagery for the region. That region includes all East African countries from Ethiopia and Sudan south to Swaziland and Lesotho. To assist each country's analysis of data pertinent to its inquiries, the facility is able to offer expert advice and provide a range of interpretive equipment such as multispectral color additive viewers, zoom transferscopes, and other photographic and scale change devices. In addition, the facility supports a fully equipped on-site photographic laboratory which is available to staff and students alike.

Dr. Falconer concluded his presentation by describing a few of the more than 75 projects undertaken with the assistance of the facility, including a recent investigation of Kenyan forests and rangeland, and an ongoing experimental study with the Survey of Kenya evaluating the use of satellite data to prepare revisions of existing printed maps.

In his paper entitled "Cartographic Materials as a Resource for National and Regional Planning and Development," E. H. van de Waal, State University, Utrecht, the Netherlands, began by explaining how cartographic materials have served and continue to serve as multi-functional sources of information, providing data not only on topography but also on representational subjects. Continuing with an overview of contemporary remote-sensing techniques, Dr. van de Waal pointed out that the flexibility inherent in such digitally stored data was just beginning to be exploited. He stated that Computer Aided Design (CAD) now permits the computer to assist during all stages of cartographic production—from data collection via scanning and digital methods to analysis and map design and, finally, map generation—thus becoming an indispensable aspect of computer-assisted cartography. He pointed out, however, that true computer-age cartography will begin only when it is possible to link various types of cartographic information.

Moving next to a discussion of the central theme of his paper, Dr. van de Waal described how cartographic information can and is used to expedite policies and programs for national development. Citing the example of Kenya, he drew attention to the fact that very useful and "interesting projects are implemented where Landsat data is used in combination with aerial photographs of 35mm recordings taken from small aircraft or helicopters." However, he underscored the need for emerging nations to develop national cartographic information centers and national cartobibliographies as prerequisites to the efficient use of the cartographic infrastructure. Dr. van de Waal concluded his paper with a persuasive argument for the establishment of national cartographic councils. He outlined several methods that national and regional planning and development agencies might employ to capitalize on the new technologies. First, the national cartographic councils should formulate national cartographic information policies that would complement national planning objectives. Second, all research efforts should be carefully coordinated to optimize the use of existing cartographic information by eliminating organizational bottlenecks. Lastly, Dr. van de Waal emphasized that a high degree of national support should exist for international standardization activities, citing as examples projects undertaken jointly between IFLA and the International Cartographic Association.

The final speaker, Hermann Günzel, head of the coordinating department of the university library system at the University of Marburg, Federal Republic of Germany, presented a paper on "Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management as a Basis for Information Service." Mr. Günzel began by contending that the selection of appropriate equipment and the proper management of physical space is basic to successful map library administration and the provision of high levels of service. He described the activities and objectives of the IFLA Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management Working Group, of which he is chairman. One working group project now under way will result in the publication of a manual providing guidelines and recommendations that will assist map curators in planning efficient use of space and selecting equipment.

To prepare these guidelines, questionnaires were sent to some 380 institutions throughout the world. Even though evaluation of the completed questionnaires received thus far had only just begun, he reported some preliminary findings. For instance, while most respondents reported satisfaction with existing equipment, almost all indicated concern regarding lack of space. Other data emerging from these early returns revealed: (1) the rapid growth of non-map collections (aerial photography and other remotely sensed imagery); (2) that library equipment is relatively new; (3) air conditioning and humidity controls pose continuing problems; and (4) concern for the decentralization of some map-processing functions in larger institutions. In addition, Mr. Günzel reported that horizontal storage of cartographic materials was the clear choice among those map librarians and curators surveyed thus far. He concluded his presentation stating that the exceptionally thorough responses provided on the completed questionnaires would enable the guidelines and recommendations to be incorporated in the forthcoming manual to be quite realistic, representing a sort of universal consensus of map librarians around the globe.

On August 22 section members, guests, and others were taken on an interesting and informative tour, led by Allan Falconer of the Regional Remote Sensing Facility. Participants were briefed by facility staff members as they visited each of the center's three organizational units. It was learned that the classroom training programs, which offer short courses designed to provide theoretical and practical information on the use of remote sensing imagery, were highly successful and always oversubscribed. In addition to formal classroom instruction, the facility offers on-the-job training in both the photographic laboratory and the image analysis and interpretation laboratory.

In the facility's materials center, the librarian explained that the collection of books, technical reports, and periodicals supports classroom instruction and training activities and provides user services via an extensive browse file of Landsat imagery. At the image analysis and interpretation laboratory, participants were familiarized with equipment such as reflecting and overhead projectors, light tables, transferscopes, and color additive viewers used by facility staff and students in conjunction with the many projects supported by the center.

The tour ended with a visit to the photographic laboratory where color film processors, color enlargers and enhancers, and other equipment enable the facility to produce photo mosaics, color prints at various scales, and other products at a very high level of technical sophistication.

Section of Science and Technology Libraries

An outstanding feature of the conference was the high quality of the papers contributed during program meetings of the Section on Science and Technology Libraries. Following a productive business meeting, two program meetings were held on August 21 and August 22.

In the first program meeting, Eckhard Derday from the Federal Republic of Germany gave a presentation on the dissemination of patent information by libraries.

According to Dr. Derday, the dissemination of patent information by libraries is an excellent example of the important role libraries can play in the process of national development. Dissemination of patent literature is one type of technology transfer. A declared objective of such transfers is the improvement of a country's socio-economic situation. But very often new technology is imported into a developing country without regard to technology in use and local socio-economic conditions. The study of patent documents can help to define "appropriate technology" which is easily adaptable and can increase productivity. Libraries are central to this study since they possess not only expertise in patent literature but also knowledge of and links to other, related information tools and services.

Gerhard A. Kruse of the Federal Republic of Germany spoke on the same theme in a presentation titled "Patent Documentation: A Source of New Ideas and Inspiration for the Economic Growth of Developing Countries." In this paper, Dr. Kruse asserted that patent literature can make a useful and important contribution to the relations between industrialized and developing countries. Innumerable industrial goods are imported by developing countries without consideration of their own skilled workers who, with the necessary inspiration and ideas, could create the goods within their own borders and with their own materials. In contrast to monographs and periodicals, patent literature contains descriptions and exact drawings that could enable experts to carry out construction. Librarians know best how to organize classified collections of documents and how to serve the public, a service which the newly founded patent authority in a developing country cannot provide. As distributors of information, libraries have a part to play in the supply of new ideas and inspiration, not only to scientists and other highly educated people, but also to practical craftsmen. In this way, libraries can impart knowledge to contribute to the national economies and general welfare of developing countries around the world.

The first program meeting concluded with a presentation by one of the Kenyan delegates, Damaris G. Ng'ang'a, whose paper was prepared in collaboration with the Kenya National Council of Science and Technology. Mrs. Ng'ang'a discussed the availability in Kenya of publications in science and technology. Among problems she cited were delays in distributing publications to information agencies due to lack of mechanized systems, a lack of up-to-date lists of library holdings, inadequate trade links with other African countries, and shortages in foreign exchange which leads to scarcities of materials. Suggestions were made on the promotion of a national scientific and technological information service, on increasing the output of published items, on the need for a well-organized library network to facilitate dissemination, on the establishment of formal resource sharing, and on the necessity of effective national bibliographic control measures.

During the second program meeting, a paper written by Stella Pilling of the United Kingdom was delivered by Maurice Line, a British colleague, on the subject of scientific and technical literature in developing countries. Using view-graphs, Dr. Line illustrated the point that very little is known about the published output of developing countries. Statistical data, when available, are often incomplete. The paper gave a general indication of book, journal, and "grey literature" production in the Third World in science, technology, and the social sciences. The conclusions reached by Ms. Pilling are that publications from these areas are relatively few, that only a small proportion of published items are at an advanced level, that they have only slight impact, that developing countries have made little progress in catching up with the developed world, and that much more research needs to be undertaken in this field.

Katherine Cveljo of the United States concluded the final program session with a paper titled "Information Activities in Selected Types of U.S. Scientific and Technical Libraries and Information Centers—Developments, Persisting Issues, and Implications for the Lesser Developed Countries." This paper provided a discussion of: (1) the challenges in providing information services in selected U.S. industrial, scientific, and technical libraries; (2) the complex nature of scientific and technical library managers' functions; and (3) the potential implications of (1) and (2) for the lesser developed countries. Emphasis was placed on developments in information technology and their impact on the activities and services in these libraries.

In addition to these presentations was a paper by Dieter Schmidmaier of the German Democratic Republic, on "Library Ethics and the Special Library Network in Science and Technology, and one paper prepared for distribution only. The latter was written by I. M. Kharina of the Soviet Union, titled "The Study of Scientific and Technical Literature of the Developing Countries and the Cooperation between the U.S.S.R.'s State Public Library for Science and Technology."

Division of Bibliographic Control

Section on Bibliography

Kurt Nowak, the section's chair, opened the program on August 21 with a brief description of the section's activities in furthering national bibliographic control and the bibliographic control of publications of inter-

national organizations. Ridha Attia, National Library of Tunisia, described the *Algerian National Bibliography,* the *Tunisian National Bibliography,* the *Moroccan National Bibliography,* and the *Arab Bibliography of Lybia.* He also described the *Arab Bulletin of Publications,* a compilation of all Arab national bibliographies, published by the Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO). Some of these bibliographies have appeared regularly, such as that of Algeria; others have missed issues, such as that of Libya. The bibliographies have Arabic and French or English sections. The ALECSO bibliography is soon to be automated with MINISIS, which supports Arabic as well as Roman character sets. International Standard Bibliographic Description is used for all the bibliographies except that of Libya. Modified versions of the Universal Decimal Classification or Dewey Decimal Classification are used. Obtaining publications for national bibliographies is not easy in the Maghreb, because legal deposit laws are obsolete, non-comprehensive, and poorly enforced, or else non-existent. Publishers are not eager to cooperate because they view the deposit laws as tools of censorship and repression.

Barry Bloomfield read a paper by Beatrice Bankole of the National Library of Nigeria about the state of national bibliography in English-speaking Africa. The 1977 International Congress on National Bibliographies inspired many African countries to attempt to develop national bibliographies, though they suffer from many problems, including ineffective legal deposit laws. Much of Ms. Bankole's information about the current situation came from country reports prepared for the 1983 meeting of the African Conference on Bibliographic Control and from *Commonwealth National Bibliographies.* Ms. Bankole described the national bibliography of one country after another, such as the *National Bibliography of Gambia* and the *Kenya National Bibliography,* specifying their frequency, scope, arrangement, and the cataloging rules used. She also indicated whether the country had a legal deposit law and International Standard Book Number or International Serials Data System agencies.

Section on Cataloguing

The first session of the Section on Cataloguing, held on August 21 with Peter Lewis of the British Library as chair, featured papers on the development of bibliographic control in Zimbabwe and Senegal. Angeline S. Kamba, director of the National Archives of Zimbabwe, presented the first paper on "Bibliographic Control: Zimbabwe's Present Practices and Hopes for the Future." Ms. Kamba began by describing the existing library services which she said were not as well developed as in many other Third World countries. Library services are primarily provided through the National Free Library in Bulawayo and through subscription libraries. In addition, she described the University of Zimbabwe's library and the national reference library service administered by the National Archives. The latter has legal deposit status and maintains the most complete collection of Zimbabweana in existence. Ms. Kamba then described the status of national bibliography, which despite her disclaimers, appeared to provide very extensive coverage, concluding with the currently published *Zimbabwe National Bibliography.* Ms. Kamba concluded with descriptions of plans for the future. Now planned is the National Library and Documentation Service which will purchase and process library materials centrally for school, college, government, and public libraries. A union catalog is also planned. Also planned in the future is participation in the proposed Southern African Development Coordination Conference which is intended to serve the participating countries as a conduit for online communications with African and other international data bases and library services.

The second paper was presented by Marieton Diop Diongue, conservateur de la section lettres, Bibliothèque de l'université de Dakar, Senegal. Ms. Diongue noted that in the process of preparing her paper on "Cataloguing Practices and Problems in Senegal" she interviewed many librarians throughout Senegal and the resulting exercise had been valuable in providing an up-to-date overview of the library situation in the country. She noted that the majority of the libraries visited employ professionals. She found, however, a variety of cataloging practices, with only some libraries following the ISBD(M)—International Standard Bibliographies Description for Monographs. Serials are listed by title but are not generally cataloged. In the area of subject cataloging, most libraries use natural language indexing. Most libraries do not classify their materials, but a few use the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) or the Dewey Decimal Classification.

Ms. Diongue then described what she felt to be some major problems. These included the lack of a national bibliographic agency, failure to enforce legal deposit, lengthy delays in the production of the national bibliography, and a lack of an authority file for national authors. She also noted a lack of basic cataloging tools and other professional documentation in many libraries and the need for the production of documentation that would relate directly to the specific needs of Africa.

The Standing Committee on Cataloguing

The Standing Committee on Cataloguing, Peter Lewis of the British Library, chair, met on August 19 and August 22. The first order of business was the

development of a new proposed Medium-Term Programme for the six-year period, 1986–1991. Planned work of the committee will include completion of an International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) for component parts and another for machine-readable files, preparation of a new ISBD manual of examples, and work with the Section on Information Technology in the development of a UNIMARC format for authority records. Because the ongoing ISBD review will not be completed until 1985, no new reviews will be undertaken until after 1991.

Lucia Rather of the Library of Congress reported on the ongoing ISBD review which covers monographs, serials, cartographic materials, and non-book materials. The first drafts of the ISBDs had been circulated and comments had been compiled by the UBC Office. These comments were then to be reviewed by the chairs of the working committees and by the chair of the ISBD Review Committee. Completed drafts were expected to be ready for review by the ISBD Review Committee in May 1985. The final documents were to be submitted to their sponsoring IFLA standing committees late in 1985, with publication expected early in 1986.

Lenore Coral of Cornell University, United States, reported that work is progressing on the revision of the ISBD(PM)—Printed Music. This work, largely being carried out by the International Association of Music Libraries, is expected to be completed in 1986. Ms. Coral also reported on work leading toward an ISBD on machine-readable files. A committee of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) met in May 1984 and prepared a working paper that analyzed the existing AACR 2 chapter on machine-readable files and commented on changes needed for handling microprocessor technology and various other fields. Peter Lewis asked all members of the Standing Committee on Cataloguing to review work being done in their countries and report this to him, along with names of experts, by the end of 1984. Based on this, he said he would work with the Standing Committee on Information Technology to appoint an expert committee to develop a new ISBD. The report prepared by IASSIST will be used as one of the basic documents in preparing the new standard.

Barbara Jover, Universal Bibliographic Control Programme Officer, UBC Office, reported that two documents, one proposing a standardized order for elements in a CIP (cataloging-in-publication) citation and one for a standardized CIP worksheet, had been submitted to the UBC Office and were now being circulated, for comments, to those who attended the International CIP Conference in Montreal in 1982. Peter Bader, Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, will prepare a paper for the next IFLA meeting suggesting ways in which CIP citations for a given book from different national CIP agencies could be incorporated into one citation. Ms. Jover also announced that a UNESCO contract had been received to prepare a document setting out guidelines for establishing national CIP agencies.

Section on Classification and Subject Cataloguing

For the August 21 program of this section Margaret N. Muriuki of the University of Nairobi presented a paper entitled "Classification and Subject Cataloging in Kenya." Ms. Muriuki began with a history of library development in Kenya, then surveyed the current scene. Public libraries are supported by the Kenya National Library Service, she explained. Materials for its eight branch libraries are centrally cataloged with author and subject cataloging and classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). Government libraries and libraries of private clubs and organizations use a variety of classifications, including DDC, the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), and homemade schemes. The libraries of the largest academic institutions in Kenya, including the University of Nairobi, use the Library of Congress Classification and Library of Congress Subject Headings, while teacher training colleges use DDC.

Ms. Muriuki argued that the major classification systems, as well as Sears and Library of Congress Subject Headings, are deficient in the fields of African history, geography, language, literature, ethnography, and fine arts. As a result, Kenyan libraries have had to make their own expansions. She recommended that a classification research group be established to: (1) produce auxiliary schedules of the Dewey Decimal and Library of Congress classifications for African languages and history; (2) advise the DDC Editorial Policy Committee on additions and extensions required for Africa; and (3) explore the possibility of developing a special classification for Africana in cooperation with other African countries and organizations.

For the August 22 program, Robert Holley of the University of Utah, United States, presented a paper entitled "The Consequences of New Technologies in Classification and Subject Cataloging in Third World Countries: The Technological Gap." Because they rely upon cataloging agencies in developed nations for subject headings, many Third World countries will be affected by automation of subject access. Mr. Holley pointed out that subject heading systems have traditionally changed slowly because changing large files in card catalogs is difficult, and split files are undesirable. Out-of-date terms have been retained as subject headings despite many complaints. Cataloging agencies have waited to establish headings for new subjects until the

terminology has stabilized, because of the difficulty in correcting a mistake. Automated subject authority control systems, however, will make change easier. In those Third World countries where computer technology is not and will not soon be available to libraries, librarians will have trouble coping with more rapid change. For a long time there probably will be non-computerized libraries also in developed countries that lobby for slower change. In addition, totally new computer-oriented systems (like PRECIS) will probably not replace firmly established systems.

Change in established classification systems is likely to remain slow even after computerization because of the influence of countries with a tradition of open stacks; re-marking books will remain difficult even when computer records can easily be changed.

Division of Management and Technology

Section on Information Technology

Christine Bossmeyer of the Deutsch Bibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, began the section's August 21 program with a talk about software packages for management and the retrieval of bibliographic information for mini- and microcomputers. She described trends toward greater use of mini- and microcomputers, the problem of finding software suitable for libraries, the need for flexible and machine-independent software, and the characteristics of an ideal software package for libraries.

Henriette D. Avram of the Library of Congress spoke about the "UNIMARC Version of MINISIS." MINISIS is an information management system for libraries and information centers. Modeled on ISIS, which runs only on mainframe computers, MINISIS was developed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada to run on the Hewlett-Packard 3000 range of minicomputers. MINISIS cannot create or accept records in the UNIMARC format, however. Among the problems, for example, are non-repeatable subfields and an inability to process fixed fields. A 1983 study showed that it would be possible to adapt MINISIS for UNIMARC if certain modifications were made to the software. The study also showed that, in most cases, the modification made for UNIMARC would also satisfy the requirements for the Common Communications Format (CCF), though a few additional changes would be needed. The CCF is a standard data exchange format developed to serve as a bridge between the library community and the abstracting and indexing community. The Council on Library Resources has provided funds for a contractor to consult with IDRC on the bibliographic aspects of a UNIMARC version of MINISIS, and the IDRC is developing the software.

Garth Graham delivered a paper by Charles Godfrey of the IRDC about the "MINISIS/UNIMARC Interface—Its Impact on Libraries." The UNIMARC interface for MINISIS will be ready for distribution in 1985. With that interface, MINISIS will permit: (1) conversion of data from UNIMARC records, and perhaps other MARC records as well, to a MINISIS database without loss of data and without additional programming; (2) efficient handling of fixed fields; (3) compatibility of the title and statement of responsibility with the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* and International Standard Bibliographic Description; (4) full implementation of subject headings; (5) conversion of locally captured data to UNIMARC records for exchange with other libraries; and (6) manipulation of local fields with the new options.

Geoff Andrews of Hinchley Wood, U.K., spoke about the benefits of videotex and its need for international standardization. Videotex is the generic term for systems that use modified television sets for display of computer-based information, including both interactive and broadcast versions. He said that videotex can be used for such things as education, teleshopping, electronic publishing, advertising, local news, railway timetables, and election results. Now there are five different videotex standards: the current standard in the United Kingdom and a new standard that will go into effect next year, and the standards of France, Federal Republic of Germany, and North America. Cross-border flow of information is hindered because of the different standards. He suggested that IFLA should work toward a common world system of videotex.

The Standing Committee on Information Technology

The standing committee of the Section on Information Technology met on August 19 and 23. The meetings were chaired by Ms. Bossmeyer. The agenda was adopted and the minutes of the standing committee meetings in Munich, 1983, were approved as amended, respectively.

The efforts of the Working Group on an International Authority System, a joint working group of the Information Technology and Cataloging Sections, were discussed by Ms. Bossmeyer. She reported on her meeting with Peter Lewis, chair, Section on Cataloguing, concerning the selection of working group members. Since the international exchange of bibliographic data is principally among national bibliographic agencies at present, the members of the working group were selected from these agencies. The objective of the working group is the design of an authority format following

the ISO 2709 standard. A draft document has been prepared by the Library of Congress and distributed to working group members for comment.

Henriette D. Avram of the Library of Congress reported on the study on transborder data flow which had been completed and submitted to UNESCO. She also summarized the projects of the International MARC Network Committee (IMNC). *The UNIMARC Handbook,* produced by the British Library with support from the Library of Congress, was published by the UBC Office. This handbook was needed to give more detailed guidance to those agencies implementing UNIMARC. Ms. Avram also described the MINISIS project, developed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which is a system for the processing of bibliographic data but does not accept or create MARC-formatted records at the present time. In order to use the MINISIS system for libraries in such a way that the concepts of UBC could be more effectively supported (i.e., the cataloging of an item once in the country of origin and the cataloging data used by all other countries), the MINISIS system should process UNIMARC records.

The Conference of Directors of National Libraries, through the IMNC, funded IFLA to conduct a study with IDRC to determine the feasibility of adapting MINISIS to process UNIMARC. The study results were positive and IFLA, using funds granted by the Council on Library Resources, has a contractor providing the bibliographic expertise required by IDRC to modify MINISIS. IDRC is supporting the necessary program development.

Plans were made for the program sessions of the section for the 1985 conference. Tentative plans include a joint program with the Section on Public Libraries, a program on networking, and a third program on microcomputer software and its evaluation.

Cynthia Durance of the National Library of Canada and Henriette D. Avram agreed to plan for the networking session. The standing committee also reviewed the section statement for inclusion in the Medium Term Program, 1986–1991.

The section secretary, Stephen Massil of the University of London, discussed the results of a survey on standards applicable to the section. Geoff Andrews stated the need for videotex standards and offered to draft a report on this topic for the section.

Joint Meeting of the Sections on Bibliography, Cataloguing, Classification and Subject Cataloguing, Information Technology, and National Libraries

IFLA's UNIMARC was the theme of an August 21 joint meeting of the Bibliography, Cataloguing, Classification and Subject Cataloging, Information Technology, and National Libraries Sections. Francine Conrad of the International MARC Project at the Deutsche Bibliothek spoke about "National Magnetic Tape Services: Current Status and Outlook."

According to the *International Guide to MARC Databases and Services,* 16 countries have national magnetic tape services: Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. In addition, 17 national bibliographic agencies are planning to offer tape services.

Ms. Conrad focused on matters relating to international sharing of records, such as exchange formats, inclusion of records produced by another national agency, contractual arrangements and conditions of use, and cataloging and classification systems. She argued that it is important for UNIMARC to be widely used as an exchange format, so that each nation need only develop programs for conversion between its national format and UNIMARC. Initially only Japan distributed records in UNIMARC, but Italy and the United States will start soon, and the Deutsche Bibliothek is working on a conversion program. A member of the audience pointed out that France is also working toward UNIMARC distribution.

Henriette D. Avram read a paper by Sally McCallum describing the development of USMARC-to-UNIMARC conversion programs at the Library of Congress. The programs are designed for retrospective and prospective records for books, serials, films, maps, and music. Because the UNIMARC format has not been completed—many fields for nonbook records appear only in provisional appendixes or not at all—the Library of Congress has been forced to go beyond the official UNIMARC format. The *UNIMARC Handbook* has proved very helpful, but it does not cover the provisional appendixes. In several places, the Library of Congress has had to make slight adjustments in the official format, adjustments that may also be needed for conversion from other national formats. IFLA will have to play an important role in coordinating the use and maintenance of UNIMARC, lest each country produce slightly different UNIMARC records. The Library of Congress will not be able to convert all its records until UNIMARC provides for alternative script fields needed for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean records and until a UNIMARC authorities format has been developed. Work has begun on an authorities format, using IFLA's new *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries;* however, the *Guidelines* do not cover some fields that will be needed, such as author/title fields.

Division of Collections and Services

Section on Serial Publications

Two open meetings were held on August 22 by the section, chaired by Gunter Franzmeier, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz. The morning session was devoted to the topic of "Serials Librarianship Education and Training" and began with a presentation by David P. Woodworth, senior lecturer, School of Library and Information Science, Technical College, Loughborough, U.K.

Mr. Woodworth concentrated his remarks on the question of appropriate formal programs for serials education in library schools as well as the need for basic training manuals and distance learning facilities, especially for developing nations. He cited the historical lack of interest in serials on the part of educational institutions and established professional associations, and mentioned recent activities of the U.K. Serials Group in developing serials programs and courses covering such topics as serials and automation, finance and serials, and introduction to serials bibliography.

Michael E. D. Koenig, professor of information science, School of Library Science, Columbia University, New York, then spoke on "Education for Serials Librarianship: What are the Basic Components?" He identified four major areas of concentration appropriate to serials librarians: (1) knowledge of the capabilities of computer and telecommunications systems; (2) scholarly communication, namely, the study of how the system of creation and dissemination of knowledge works; (3) "numeracy," a relatively sophisticated grasp of quantitative and evaluative skills; and (4) the economics of information, because the proportion of library resources expended on serials is frequently very large.

He also said serials librarians should have a basic understanding of the techniques of librarianship and information science; the user communities and how their information systems operate, both formally and informally; managerial and decision-making skills; and the computer and telecommunications technology upon which library and information systems are increasingly based.

The afternoon session addressed the topic of "Serials Control and Availability in Developing Countries." The first speaker was Theophilus E. Mlaki, principal librarian and head of the National Bibliographic Agency, Tanzania Library Services Board, who spoke on "Serials of the Poor: Their Nature, Importance, Problems, and Suggested Solutions." In his presentation he noted the pervasive need for information in developing countries, particularly in the form of serials, and said that these countries are poor largely because they are information poor. Even before resolving the problem of inadequate receipt of foreign serials, these countries need to improve their ability to produce their own serials by developing production standards, editorial control, promotion, and distribution. Although much of the responsibility for such development resides with librarians and information specialists in developing countries, the international community should ensure that serials of the poor receive proper attention and are adequately documented in international information systems.

Arnoud DeKemp, director of marketing and sales, Springer-Verlag, was the second speaker. His paper on "The Theory and Practice of Serials Control and How Your Subscription Agency Can Help" discussed the fundamental principles of serials handling and control, concentrating on the organization and administration of serials, bibliographic control, maintaining an adequate inventory of receipts, claiming, and special services for developing countries. Departing from his prepared text, Mr. DeKemp responded to many of the issues raised by Mr. Mlaki. He explained the various methods used by publishers in North America, Europe, and the developing countries for publishing serials, handling subscriptions and claims, and invoicing and distributing publications.

Division of Libraries Serving the General Public

Section of Children's Libraries

Under the chairmanship of Lena Skoglund of Sweden, the section held its business and program meetings.

Relating to the overall theme of the conference, the section's programs highlighted the status of library service to children in developing countries. Gloria Dillsworth, chief librarian, Sierra Leone Library Board, described reading promotion in Africa, citing examples of specific reading programs in her own country. Despite severe shortages of materials and trained staff, numerous programs such as children's book exhibits, book clubs, puppet shows, storytelling, and even a UNESCO-sponsored seminar on the subject of "Creative Writing for Children in Africa Today" have been held.

The state of children's book publishing in Kenya was summed up by a local writer of educational books for children, Ellen Kitonga. The title of her informative presentation, "Children's Literature in Kenya: Staggering Problems, Limited Successes, and Some Signs of Hope," conveyed well the existing problems. A slide presentation illustrating innovative ways of promoting public library service in Sweden, presented by Margareta Torngren of the Swedish Library Association, demonstrated programs in a developed country.

A hopeful sign in the growth of children's library services was raised by the presentation of A. Mupawaenda of Harare, Zimbabwe, who has been able to initiate experimental home libraries in her country. Virginia Dike of Nigeria discussed the education and training of children's librarians in Africa.

Most of the speakers made copies of their papers available. One of these was a paper entitled "Aufbau und Funktion eines Dokumentationszentrums der Kinderliteratur" (The Organization and Functions of a Documentation Center for Children's Literature Research). Written by Heinz Wegehaupt, the director of the children's book department at the National Library of the German Democratic Republic, it reflected the work of the Round Table of Librarians representing Documentation Centres Serving Research on Children's Literature. This group held its meeting in Berlin, G.D.R., during October 1983. Those IFLA participants especially interested in school libraries had the opportunity to participate in a day's symposium which included a tour of local library facilities.

Highlights from the section's business meeting included the announcement of its latest publications:

Books for the Mentally Handicapped—A Guide to Selection. (IFLA Professional Reports 1. The Hague, 1984.) Compiled by Margaret Marshall, Sancia Simonis-Rupert, and Susanne Holst under the auspices of the Section of Children's Libraries and the Section of Libraries Serving Hospital Patients and Handicapped Readers. The information is intended to provide guidelines which can be adapted to local conditions and needs.

Library Service to Children: An International Survey (Edited by Colin Ray. IFLA Publications. 12. New edition, Saur, 1983). Provides background information on library services for children in 21 countries. (Plans are under way for the publication of a similar survey describing the training of children's librarians in selected countries.)

Also discussed were plans for library tours, a children's librarians' reception, and a presentation on U.S. children's library service during the 1985 IFLA Conference in Chicago.

Section of Libraries for the Blind

Prior to this conference, the section sponsored a meeting August 15 to 17 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, at which 67 participants from 20 countries participated. The host country provided a paper, "Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in the Kingdom of the Netherlands" by Henry Fidder, director of the Christelijke Blindenbibliotheek (Evangelical Library for the Blind) in Ermelo. Meeting topics discussed by the experts attending were computerized braille production and the role of national libraries in the library services for the handicapped.

Frank Kurt Cylke of the Library of Congress, Theo van der Greft of the Netherlands, Barry Hampshire of Sweden, Peter Hanke of the United States, Lian Madden of the United Kingdom, Paul Thiele of Canada, and Rainer Witte of the Federal Republic of Germany were panelists in the discussion of computerized braille reproduction. Revolutionary developments are ahead in the production of braille literature by means of mini- and micro-computers, they indicated. There was discussion of papers by Mr. Cylke and Clifford Law of Australia on "Library Service for the Handicapped—Is There a Role for a National Library?" Hans Doove of the Netherlands presented a paper entitled "The Compact Audio Disc as a Possible Carrier of Talking Books." Participants in the meeting of experts visited the Netherlands Blindenbibliotheek in The Hague, which is the largest of four Dutch libraries for the blind in the Netherlands.

Officials of the City Council of Amsterdam and the Ministry of Welfare, Health, and Cultural Affairs in The Hague greeted participants of the second Expert Meeting of the section. The next such meeting will be held in advance of the 1985 IFLA meeting in Chicago on August 14–16 in Washington, D.C., and will be hosted by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at the Library of Congress.

The section held two open meetings in Nairobi which were chaired by Mrs. Winifred Vitzansky of Copenhagen, Denmark. She began the meeting on August 20 with a comprehensive report on previous and current activities of the section, including the Expert Meetings mentioned above. She noted that the section's mailing service now has 400 subscribers. J. Ng'ang'a of Kenyatta University College, Nairobi, gave a paper on "Library Services to the Blind in Kenya." There are an estimated 80,000 blind persons in Kenya (about 2 percent of the total population), 30,000 of whom are children. Hadley School for the Blind offers correspondence courses to blind students in Kenya and other English-speaking African countries. The school has a braille press and a braille library that contains textbooks and other educational books. Mr. Ng'ang'a emphasized the need for novels in the African Writers series both for educational and recreational use. Rainer Witte of the German Institute for the Blind, Marburg, Federal Republic of Germany, presented a progress report on the UNESCO/IFLA study "Producing Braille in Africa." Questionnaires have been sent to 137 organizations and institutions in Africa and he urged they be completed and returned to support the study. Elizabeth Twining of the Royal National Institute for the Blind, London, was the author of "Sources of

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Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, July 2

☐ "The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)," Henriette D. Avram, Associate Librarian for Processing Services. Special Interest Group on Library Science. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Tuesday, July 9

☐ "The Western Discovery of India," Allan Thrasher, reference librarian, Southern Asian Section, Asian Division. Special Interest Group on Foreign Area Studies. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 11:30 a.m. to 12 noon. **For members and staff.**

The Mary Pickford Theater

☐ A new series, "Blue Collar Thirties," a look at Hollywood's depictions of the American worker in the 1930s, will begin during the month of July. Spectacular new prints will be screened, made possible by the Library's ongoing preservation effort to convert potentially volatile nitrate film stock to durable safety film. The first films in the series are "Employees' Entrance" (1933), with Warren William and Loretta Young, July 10 at 6:30 and 8:15 p.m.; and "I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang" (1932), with Paul Muni and Glenda Farrell, July 11 at 5:30 and 7:30 p.m.

Also in July, the Pickford Theater will run a Jason Robards Retrospective, to coincide with Mr. Robards' opening in Washington in a production of Eugene O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh" at the American National Theater. The retrospective will include Robards' complete recorded work in O'Neill's plays and a sampling of his best film and television performances.

The "Movies for Children" Series on Saturdays at 2 p.m. continues with "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man" (1939), with W. C. Fields and Edgar Bergen, July 13.

To make phone reservations, no earlier than one week preceding a screening, call (202) 287-5677, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Stand-bys are admitted 10 minutes before a show to take unclaimed seats. Seating is limited to 64.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

IFLA *(Continued from p. 147)*

Assistance for Establishing Braille Facilities," read by Henry Fidder of the Netherlands. The paper discussed the relationship between gift donors and gift recipients and their individual objectives.

At the program on August 22, Pauli Thomsen of the Students' Library, Institute for the Blind, Copenhagen, discussed "The Establishment of a Library Service to Visually Handicapped People in African Developing Countries." Mr. Thomsen emphasized the importance of using existing library systems and said that a library system for the blind should, as far as possible, be part of a nationally funded library system ather than one based on charitable contributions. Edwige Mortyr of the Norwegian Association of the Blind, Oslo, discussed "A Guide to Developing Braille and Talking Book Services." Mrs. Mortyr considered the guide a practical and useful tool for countries desiring to establish production and library services for the blind. The guide will be available soon, and information on how to obtain copies will be made available through the section's mailing service.

On August 24, section members visited the Hadley School for the Blind where they were received by Jason Mutugi, director, who discussed the school's services.

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